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COMMENTATOR ON U.S. 'ACT OF WAR' AGAINST LIBYA

AU251056 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, commentator Stoyan Gyaurov, who is following the development of events near the Libyan coast, is in our studio. Let us first briefly recall the facts as they are known now.

Colleague Gyaurov, how did the sharp escalation in the region occur?

[Gyaurov] Obviously, the hostile U.S. campaign against Libya has already crossed the border of provocations. Inflicting strikes against concrete targets on foreign territory can only be defined as an act of war. It is also important to stress that this explosion of tension in the region was prepared by Washington according to a plan. These are the third U.S. maneuvers near the Libyan coast since the beginning of the year. The U.S. armada now includes three aircraft carriers with 240 combat airplanes and almost 30 vessels. Is such a force necessary just for demonstrating the freedom of navigation, as Washington claims? Of course not. I think that this morning Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, allowed himself to be more frank.

[Begin recording of Speakes' voice, fading into Bulgarian translation by Gyaurov] "We shall simply not allow other countries to dictate to us where we can or cannot go," Speakes said, but he did not say how the United States would react if foreign vessels were to decide to demonstrate a similar insolence in U.S. territorial waters. In fact, his clarification was not received well by broad political circles in Washington itself, where, except for the White House, concern is now developing that the United States is provoking a conflict with unpredictable effect.

STANKA SHOPOVA REPLACED AS KOMSOMOL LEADER

AU241612 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] On 24 March in Sofia the 13th plenum of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee took place. The plenum released Stanka Shopova from her post as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Komsomol, because of her election as secretary of the BCP Sofia City Committee. Andrey Bundzhulov, hitherto secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, was elected first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

BCP ACCOUNTABILITY ELECTION CONFERENCES HELD

AU151815 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 28 February 1986 carries on page 8 a 1,200-word report by unnamed local corespondents from Tolbukhin, Kyustendil, Silistra, Turgovishte, and Kurdzhali on the accountability election conferences of the local okrug party organizations held on 27 February 1986.

The Tolbukhin Okrug BCP organization's 13th accountability-election conference was attended by Georgi Yordanov, "candidate member of the Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Council of Science, Culture, and Education, as well as chairman of the Committee of Culture."

A report was read at the conference by Dimitur Dimitrov, first secretary of the Tolbukhin BCP Okrug Committee. It analyzed the work of the local party organization in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and of the BCP National Conference.

Georgi Yordanov spoke on the work of the okrug party organization and pointed out that "the successes of this party organization are based on its unity around the Leninist line of the BCP Central Committee, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov."

Yordanov further dwelled on the February plenum of the BCP Central Committee and on its importance for the development of scientific-technical progress.

"At its first plenum, the newly elected Tolbukhin Okrug BCP Committee re-elected Dimitur Dimitrov to the pst of first secretary. Petur Nikov, Zhelyu Dobrev, Dimitur Vlaykov, and Atanas Iliev were elected secretaries. Ivan Zhelev was elected Chairman of the BCP Okrug Control-Auditing Commission."

The Kyustendil Okrug BCP organization held its 13th accountability-election conference, which was attended by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council.

The introductory speech of Georgi Grigorov, first secretary of the BCP Okrug Committee, the previously distributed materials, and the statements of the other speakers "analysed in a critical spirit the effectiveness of the political and organizational work of the okrug party organization."

Petur Dyulgerov spoke on the successes of the okrug party organization.

"At its first plenum, the BCP Okrug Committee elected Yordan Tsanev to the post of first secretary of the Kyustendil Okrug BCP Committee. Asen Kotsev, Boyan Davidkov, Lilya Bolyukova, and Nikola Tasev were elected secretaries. Lyubomir Klechkov was elected to the post of chairman of the local BCP control-auditing commission.

Georgi Grigorov, the former first secretary of the Kyustendil Okrug BCP Committee, is transferred to another responsible position.

The 13th Accountability-Election Conference of the Silistra Okrug BCP organization was attended by Mitko Grigorov, BCP Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the State Council and member of the BCP Central Committee.

"At its first plenum the Silistra BCP Okrug Committee reelected Georgi Kardashev to the post of first secretary of the BCP Okrug Committee. Ganka Andreeva, Teedora Toneva, Khristo Markov, Petur Khristov, and Diyan Chaushev were elected secretaries. Kalin Dimitrov was re-elected chairman of the local BCP control-auditing commission."

The 13th Accountability-Election Conference of the Turgovishte BCP Okrug Organization was attended by Yaroslav Radev, BCP Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the State Council. He spoke on the tasks stemming from the scientific-technological revolution. "Yaroslav Radev devoted particular attention to the necessity of waging an uncompromising struggle against negative phenomena."

The report further states that "Evtim Krustev was re-elected to the post of first secretary of the Turgovishte BCP Okrug Committee. Pavel Yordanov, Ivan Ivanov, Petur Chekurov, Marin Kolarov, and Ulyana Dimolarova were elected secretaries. Ivan Kokalanov was re-elected to the post of chairman of the Okrug Central Control-Auditing Commission."

The 13th accountability-election conference of the Kurdzhali BCP Okrug Committee was attended by Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

In his speech, Iliev pointed out the "April innovation of this area, which in the past was one of the most backward in our country."

The report further states that "Georgi Tanev was re-elected to the post of first secretary of the Kurdzhali BCP Okrug Committee. Dimitur Tashkov, Radi Semov, Dimitur Bogdanov, and Boris Stoychev were elected secretaries of the committee and Paskal Nikov was re-elected chairman of the BCP Okrug Control-Auditing Commission."

More on Elections

AU151816 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 1 March 1986 carries on page 6 a 3,000-word report by unnamed local correspondents from Yambol, Pazardzhik, Blagoevgrad, Burgas, Gabrovo, Shemn, Ruse, Sliven, Sofia Okrug, Mikhaylovgrad, and Vratsa on local accountability-election conferences of the respective okrug party organizations, attended by various Bulgarian leaders. The conferences were held on 28 February.

Dobri Dzhurov attended the 13th accountability-election conference of the Yambol BCP Okrug Committee. In his speech he "pointed out the necessity for a more concrete criticism and for a change toward a businesslike style of work and toward strictness, as well as for party responsibility as regards party assignments."

The report further states that "Ivan Ovcharov was relected to the post of first secretary of the Yambol Okrug BCP Committee. Georgi Atanasov, Ilya Iliev, Marko Markov, and Petko Ivanov were elected secretaries and Stoyan Zhelyazkov was elected chairman of the BCP Okrug Control-Auditing Commission.

The 13th Accountability-Election Conference of the Pazardzhik Okrug BCP organization was attended by Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and editor-in-chief of the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

"Rusi Rusinov was re-elected to the post of first secretary of the Pazardzhik BCP Okrug Committee. Gancho Gorchev, Georgi Stankov, Ivan Gechev, and Stoyan Suber were elected secretaries. Asen Gyoshev was elected chairman of the Okrug BCP Control-Auditing Commission.'

Milko Balev, Member of the BCP Central Committee and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the 13th Accountability-Election Conference of the Blageovgrad BCP Okrug organization, which "proceeded in a businesslike atmosphere, in a critical and self-critical spirit". Balev "expressed high appreciation for the manysided activities of the okrug party organization during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period and for the achievements of the working people in all fields of life." He stressed the importance of the "27th CPSU Congress, whose businesslike spirit must serve as an example for the mobilization of the working people's efforts."

The report further states that "Lazar Prichkapov was re-elected to the post of first secretary of the Blagoevgrad BCP Committee. Ivan Grozdanov, Ivan Tamanov, Petur Galchin, and Toma Spiriev were secretaries. Radoy Traykov was elected chairman of the Okrug Control-Auditing Commission."

The 13th Accountability-Election Conference of the Burgas Okrug BCP organization was attended by Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, who spoke on the economic successes of the okrug.

"Nikolay Zhishev was re-elected to the post of first secretary of the Burgas Okrug BCP Committee. Georgi Yardanov, Dimitur Georgiev, Petur Peykov, Nedelcho Pandev, and Todor Stoyanov were elected secretaries. Vicho Iliev was re-elected chairman of the Okrug Control-Auditing Commission."

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, attended the 13th Accountability-Election Conference of the Cabrovo Olrug BCP organiztion. He dealt with problems of scientific development and "dwelled on unresolved questions and on the methods of overcoming shortcomings."

Trifon Pashov was re-elected to the post of first secretary of the BCP Okrug Committee. Nikola Kolev, Nedko Nedkov, Stefan Mateev, and Ivan Petrov were relected secretaries, and Racho Putev was re-elected chairman of the Okrug Control-Auditing Commission.

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the 21st Accountability-Election Conference of the Shumen Okrug BCP organization, which discussed "the tasks of the communists in the okrug in connection with increasing the class-party, patriotic, and internationalist education, and with creating a new economic, political, and ideological atmosphere." Lukanov called for a "drastic technological innovation and structural improvement of the okrug's economy."

Georgi Nachev was re-elected to the post of first secretary of the Okrug BCP Committee. Filyu Chakurov, Borislav Parashkevov, Nikolay Antonov, Yuriy Avramov, and Veselin Nedyalkov were elected secretaries. Kraycho Stoyanov was elected chairman of the Okrug BCP Control-Auditing Commission.

The 26th Accountability-Election Conference of the Ruse Okrug BCP organization was attended by Georgi Atanasov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee, who stressed that "a new style and method of work in all spheres of socioeconomic life must be consolidated" in the work of the okrug party organization.

Petur Petrov was re-elected first secretary of the BCP Okrug Committee; Ivan Andreev, Ivan Vinkov, Prof Dr. Kolyu Vasilev, Todrka Grigorova, and Radko Radkov were elected secretaries. Georgi Donchev was re-elected Chairman of the Ruse Okrug Control-Auditing Commission.

Stoyan Markov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as chairman of the State Committee for Reserach and Technologies, attended the 13th Accountability-Election Conference of the Sliven Okrug BCP organization, at which Todor Kyurkchiev was re-elected first secretary of the BCP okrug committee. Anton Gospodinov, Georgi Raev, Ivan Avramov, and Simeon Slavov were elected secretaries, and Georgi Bonchev was re-elected chairman of the Okrug BCP Control-Auditing Commission.

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the 13th accountability-election conference of the Sofia Okrug BCP Committee. He dwelled on the importance of scientific-technical progress. Nikolay Dyulgerov was re-elected first secretary of the Okrug BCP committee. Metodi Kotsev, Nikolay Nikolov, Nikola Genchev, Atanas Ivanovski, and Pencho Sirakov were elected secretaries. Georgi Shekhtov was re-elected chairman of the Okrug BCP Control-Auditing Commission.

Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the 13th Accountability-Election Conference of the Mikhaylovgrad BCP organization, at which Petur Nikolov was re-elected first secretary of the Okrug BCP committee. Stoyan Arsenov, Khristo Kazakov, Dimitur Petrov, and Georgi Nikolov were elected secretaries and Grigor Trifonov was re-elected chairman of the Control-Auditing Commission.

The 25th Accountability-Election Conference of the Vratsa Okrug BCP organization was attended by Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. Svetozar Petrushkov was re-elected to the post of first secretary of the BCP Okrgu Committee. Krustyu Lukanov, Dragan Evtimov, Vladimir Peshev, Vutyu Khristov, and Ventsislav Angelovski were elected secretaries, and Ivan Stoyanov was re-elected chairman of the Okrug BCP Control-auditing commission.

SMALL ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT METHODS DESCRIBED

AU171023 [Editorial Report] Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian on 5 March 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article by Rumen Georgiev, entitled: "The Collective -- Orchestrax and conductor," which describes the activities of the "small" IPOMA scientific-production economic enterprise and its innovative methods of work and management. The article opens with the following passage:

"The IPOMA scientific-production economic enterprise began to function at the end of 1982 and since that time it has been enthusiastically described in the press, as well as in numerous analyses, accountability-reports, reports, and so forth, aimed at making various levels of management familiar with the experience of this enterprise. The enthusiasm stems from the fact that IPOMA paid for itself in two years and continued to maintain a high level of economic indices, which are several times higher than the average indices in any other economic branch of our country."

Rumen Georgiev adds: "We also share the strong feelings evoked by IPOMA, but we would like to add a few clarifications."

The author states:

"Our general clarification consists of the fact that, for the time being, IPOMA can hardly be compared to any other enterpise except to itself. This is a non-traditional enterprise, both as regards the manner of its origins, as well as in its specific economic activities. These activities, however, are taking place under the conditions of economic structures that have been established and organized according to a certain pattern which is known to us."

Georgiev further explains the name of IPOMA, which means "Polymer Materials Goods," and describes its geographical situation in the industrial district of Gara Iskur, Sofia. He points out the modern and "shining" new equipment of the enterprise and explains that the "investment means for the enterprise are granted by the bank, in order to overcome the shortage of polymer materials existing in our country, but without submitting a technical-economic report and without defining precisely what kind of goods will be produced."

Referring to the role of the manager of the enterprise, Rumen Goergiev explains that he has assumed the risk of responsibility as regards the variety of goods to be produced and their technology and that he is engaged "in an activity called marketing." After explaining the general concept of marketing, Georgiev adds: "The principle, according to which IPOMA has been established, is that in case of failure the state will not back the loss, and in case of success public benefit is certain."

Georgiev further explains that "though formally belonging to the Ministry of Machine Building Industry and Electronics, the IPOMA enterprise communicates directly with the Ministry of Finance, the Central Management of the Bulgarian National Bank and with the State Planning Commission." Georgiev adds that "this makes it possible for the enterprise to avoid complicated and sometimes endless bureaucratic channels in dealing with its problems."

The author further describes the personnel of the enterprise with particular emphasis on the role of the "manager". Engineer Kostov, who has no appointed deputies, is described as a "docent" and "creator of 12 patented inventions." After dwelling on the multifarious functions of the manager, Goergiev describes the methods of recruiting personnel, which according to him were "chaotic" at the beginning, enabling anybody who read the "ads published in the paper" to apply for the job, but whoever "was not ready to fill several functions and to work in several places" was later dismissed.

Goergiev mentions that the methods of recruitment have become more systematic today, the applicants are interviewed by a special commission and are informed in advance of their duties; however, some additional functions may be added in the course of time, if the employee "demonstrates qualifications and abilities for them." Georgiev also notes that "since 1983 the enterprise has worked according to the piece-work principle." Rumen Goergiev dwells in detail on the recruiting methods of the enterprise and on its personnel policy. He mentions the existence of "temporary working contracts," with probation periods which vary from three months for manual workers to 12 months for specialists, with the possibility of being extended up to 3 years. After the probation period, the employees are invited for a new interview, which entitles them to apply for a permanent job in the enterprise. Georgiev comments in this connection: "This method of selection has made it possible for IPOMA to recruit people who are capable of developing, applying, and producing high quality goods, and of selling these goods. This policy helps the enterprise to create an 'enterprise spirit', where schemers and opportunists cannot easily thrive." Rumen Goergiev adds that even if the manager should allow comromises by accepting somebody recommended from "higher up," the collective would not tolerate such a worker, if he turns out to be inefficient in his job. "The collective has the right to decide, and it is obvious what this decision would look like, since there is so much work for every employee of the enterprise, that he can hardly take over the duties of people who are incompetent. It is also quite clear, we hope, why the work load is more than sufficient. It is because, after all, the survival of the enterprise should not be taken for granted. It depends entirely upon the question whether income will prevail over expenditures. As a result of all this, the motivations and the meaning of this particular method of personnel recruitment are quite obvious," Rumen Georgiev states in closing his article.

HAMAN WELCOMES MORE DELEGATIONS TO CONGRESS

LD241107 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2300 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] The following delegations arrived in Prague late this evening to attend the 17th CPCZ Congress: A delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party headed by Carlos Costa, member of the Political Commission of the party's Central Committee; a delegation of the French Communist Party headed by Pierre Blotin, member of the party's Politburo; a delegation of the Communist Party of Uruguay headed by Jose Luis Massera, member of the Executive Committee of the party's Central Committee; a delegation of the Colombian Communist Party headed by Jose Arrizola, member of the Executive Committee of the party's Central Committee; a delegation of the Communist Party of Venezuela headed by (?Luis Chano) candidate member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee; a delegation of the Guadelupe Communist Party headed by Emmaneul Ibene, member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee. Arriving further were the delegation of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, led by Honorio Chantre Fortes, member of the Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee; delegation of the Communist Party of Tunisia led by Mohamed al Nafaa, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Party's Central Committee; delegation of the Communist Party of Egypt, led by Michel Kamil, member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee; delegation of the Congolese Party of Labor, lead by Pierre Ngouonimba Nzary; delegation of Senegal Independence and Labor Party, led by Amath Dansoko, general secretary of the Party's Central Committee.

The guests were welcomed at the airport by Josef Haman, candidate of the presidium and the secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials.

17TH CPCZ CONGRESS OPENS IN PRAGUE 24 MARCH

CPCZ Leaders Attend

LD242147 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The congress hall is festively decorated. In the forefront are portraits of Karl Marx, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, and Klement Gottwald. The emblem of the 17th CPCZ Congress, the Czechoslovak national flag, a red flag, and the slogan "All Strength of the Party and the People for the Successful Building of an Advanced Socialist Society" are all displayed on a red background. This appeal, with which the party entered the pre-congress period, created wide political and working activity and initiative of the working people in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress and 65th anniversary of its foundation.

At 1000 precisely, the delegates and guests of the congress applauded as the following took their places at the rostrum: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and the other members of the the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, Jozef Lenart, and Lubomir Strougal; candidate members of the Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; secretaries of the Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova; and Chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Committee of the CPCZ Jaroslav Hajn.

Husak Opening Address

LD241015 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0902 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Speech by Gustav Husak, CPCZ General Secretary, at the opening of the 17th CPCZ Congress in the Palace of Culture in Prague-- live]

[Text] Dear Comrades, dear delegates, dear guests.

According to the statutes of our party, the 17th CPCZ Congress has convened. At the regional and Prague and Bratislava City conferences, 1,545 delegates were elected to the congress. Four delegates, owing to flu and other illnesses, unfortunately, could not be present. We, therefore, have 1,541 delegates present, and this entitles the congress to begin its proceedings.

On the authority of the Central Committee I declare the 17th CPCZ Congress open. [applause] With all my heart I welcome you all, delegates and guests to the congress. We are sincerely pleased to be able to welcome at our congress leading representatives of 127 fraternal communist and workers' parties and of a whole series of socialist, social-democratic, and national revolutionary and progressive parties, organizations and movements. We highly value them, and once again we cordially welcome our foreign guests. [applause]

With particular joy I welcome the CPSU Central Committee delegation, headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Party Control Committee at the CPSU Central Committee. [applause]

Comrades, in order to insure the work of the congress we are to elect the working presidium, to approve the program for the congress's debate, the speeches and election order, and the respective commissions of the congress. The proposals are in front of you. The written draft list for the composition of working presidium has also been drawn up. There is one change. Owing to illness, Jan Kulich, national artist, who was proposed for working presidium, is not present at the congress. I recommend, that contrary to the written draft, Comrade Ludmila (Malinovska), born in 1953, CPCZ member since 1977, teacher in the primary school for deaf children in Bratislava 3, be elected to the working presidium. Do the delegates have other suggestions or proposals to the draft of the presidium or to this change that I have put forward? There are none. We shall vote on this. Who agrees with the proposals which was put forward including the proposed change? [pause] Thank you, is anybody against? No, nobody; nobody abstained. The working presidium of the 17th congress has been unanimously elected. I would like to ask the elected members to take up their places at the rostrum.

Bilak Address

LD250041 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0850 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Address by Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and member of the Presidium to the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague on 24 March -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, esteemed delegates: We welcome with respect and pleasure 127 delegations from 108 countries, representatives of the communist, workers, revolutionary-democratic, socialist and social democratic parties; national liberation movement and representatives of world international organizations, who accepted our invitation. The list of the parties and representatives is in front of you.

We are pleased that they can participate in the debate of our congress; that they can meet with the working people of our socialist country and acquaint themselves with the results achieved by our people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in the last period. Allow me to also welcome warmly to the congress the representatives of the other four political parties of the National Front: Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party; [applause] Zbynek Zalman, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party; [applause] Jozef Simuth, chairman of the Slovak Revival Party; [applause] and Michal Zakovic, chairman of the Freedom Party. [applause]

Comrades! Since the 16th congress outstanding and meritorious comrades have departed from our ranks: members of the CPCZ Central Committee Antonin Brabec, Martin Dzur, Vaclav Hula, Bohumil Kvasil, Rudolf Rychecky, Oldrich Svestka and Zdenek Zuska; members of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ Miroslav Capka, Josef Machacek, Milan Razus and Vaclav Subrt. During the past 5 years, the international communist workers, national liberation, and peace movement lost selfless fighters -- internationalists, statesmen -- who gave all their strength in the service to the struggle for socialism, democracy, progress and peace, for truth and the happy life of mankind. Let us remember those such as Leonid Brezhnev, Yuriy Andropov, Konstantin Chernenko, Sugiswara Wickremasinghe, Waldeck Rochet, (Wille Peci), Nicola al-Shawi, Ismail Bilen, Yusuf Dadoo, (?Gustavo Machado), Enrico Berlinguer, Tomio Nishazawa, Moses Mabhida, Seydou Sissoko, Indira Gandhi, and Olof Palme. The names of these comrades -- outstanding statesmen -- will remain forever in our hearts. I ask you to honor their shining memory by standing up and observing a minute of silence. Thank you.

Comrades! Let us set about discussing and approving the agenda of the 17th congress, the procedural and voting order of the 17th congress, and the election of congress commissions. You have received all proposals in writing. Has anyone any comment to make on the submitted draft of the agenda of the 17th congress? No one. We will take a vote. Have your credentials ready. Whoever is in favor of the proposal submitted should raise his or her credentials. Thank you. Is anyone against? Has anyone abstained? No. The agenda of the 17th CPCZ Congress has been unanimously approved.

You have furthermore received a draft of the procedural and voting order of the congress. Has anyone any comments to make on the draft submitted? No one. Who agrees with the draft of the procedural and voting order, as it has been submitted, may he raise the credential. Thank you. Is anyone against? Has anyone abstained? No. The procedural and voting order of the 17th congress has been approved unanimously.

We will now set about to take a vote on the draft composition of the election, drafting, and credential commissions of the congress. We will take an individual vote on each of them. Have any of the delegates comments to make on the draft of the composition of the election commission? No. Whoever is in agreement with the draft submitted may he raise his credential. Thank you. Is anyone against? Has anyone abstained? No. The election commission has been elected unanimously.

We will take a vote on the draft of the composition of the drafting commission. Has anyone any comment to make on the draft? No one. We will take a vote. Whoever is in favor with the draft submitted, may he raise his credential. Thank you. Is anyone against? Has anyone abstained? The drafting commission has been elected unanimously.

We will now take a vote on the election of the credential commission. Has anyone any comments to make on the draft? No one. Who is in favor of the composition of the credential commission, may he raise his credential. Does any abstain? Is anyone against? No. The credential commission has been elected unanimously.

I remind members of the congress commissions that already today in the evening, after the end of the congressional deliberation, they will meet at their first meeting in the meeting rooms, which have been allocated to their work. Members of the congressional commissions will receive more detailed information through the organizers. The work of the congress will be steered by the elected working Presidium, which will meet at their first meeting at the beginning of the lunchtime interval.

Esteemed comrades! According to the agenda of the Congress approved, there follows a political report of the CPCZ Central Committee to the 17th CPCZ Congress which will be delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. I ask Comrade Husak to take the floor.

24 March Afternoon Session

LD242123 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The first day of the CPCZ Congress continued in a discussion in the afternoon. The delegates reacted to the political report of the party's Central Committee and to the report of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ.

The first one to take the floor in the discussion was Comrade Josef Korcak. He said that in the Czech SR the main tasks of the 7th 5-Year Plan were fulfilled. He stressed that, in the cooperation of the Czech departments with the federal organs, it will be necessary, in the interest of unified Czechoslovak economy, better to unify forces and unite methods of management, as well as deepen joint progress. In the next part he criticized those national committees that insufficiently use their increased jurisdiction.

Press Conference Held

LD250936 Prague CTK in English 0830 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Prague, March 25 (CTK) -- Preparations for general elections and drafting of a new Czechoslovak constitution were major topics at a press conference for foreign journalists accredited to the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress which took place here yesterday.

Deputy Premier Karol Laco pointed out that the system of socialist democracy ensures ever broader and more effective participation of the people in the creation and implementation of the policy of the country.

On May 23-24, elections to representative bodies of all levels will take place in Czechoslovakia. The main components of people's self-government are the national committees which are the elected bodies of state power in the regions, districts and localities and have 200,000 deputies. One-third of the state budget is earmarked for the needs of the national committees which cover 70 percent of spendings on education, 80 percent on culture and 90 percent on health care. Also elected in the system of universal, direct and equal suffrage and by secret vote will be members of the Czech and Slovak National Councils and the supreme organ of state power, the Federal Assembly.

The basis of socialist democracy is represented by the Czechoslovak National Front, which organizes the elections, Deputy Chairman of the National Front Central Committee Tomas Iravnicek said at the press conference.

The National Front, besides five political parties headed by the Czechoslovak Communist Party, associates 16 state-wide mass organizations and 22 social organizations. As practically every citizen is a member of several organizations, the National Front of Czechoslovakia, a country with a population of 15 million, has 28 million members.

"These organizations have an incomparably greater right to have a say in the management and administration of the state than any political party in a bourgeois society," Tomas Travnicek said.

The working out of a new constitution, as presented by the political report submitted at the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress, stems from the needs of the construction of advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia. As Deputy Premier Karol Laco said, the new constitution will substitute in the next five-year period the Czechoslovak constitution of 1960, the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak federation of 1968 and other laws, and will be based on the socialist reality and prospects of socialist development in Czechoslovakia.

DELEGATIONS HONOR KLEMENT GOTTWALD'S MEMORY

Solomentsev Visits Memorial

LD231733 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, today in the national memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague honored the memory of an exceptional representative of the CPCZ and the international communist movement, Klement Gottwald.

The delegation which will take part in the 17th CPCZ Congress was accompanied by Vasil Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; and Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The USSR delegation also laid a wreath of red flowers in the Hall of the Soviet Army.

Other Leaders Visit

LD232316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] The delegations that have arrived in Prague to attend the 17th CPCZ Congress paid homage today to the memory of the outstanding representative of the CPCZ and the international communist movement, Klement Gottwald.

Wreaths of red flowers were laid on his grave in the National monument on Zizkov Hill by delegations of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the Korean Workers Party, the Communist Party of Cuba, People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, the MSZMP, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, SED, PZPR, RCP, LCY and the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The delegations were accompanied by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, and Josef Lenart; and Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate Presidium member of the party.

CPSL CONGRESS 'TESTIMONY' TO SLOVAK UNITY

AU201823 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Mar 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The CPSL -- Firm Component of Our Party"]

[Text] The CPSL Congress ended in Bratislava on Saturday [15 March]. Its deliberations provided an impressive testimony to the unity of Slovak Communists, their allegiance to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism. It showed that the CPSL, this firm component of the CPCZ, has become further consolidated politically, ideologically, and organizationally in the course of the fulfillment of the tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress. Its authority and action capability have increased. All this has also been positively reflected in the results achieved by the Slovak working people under the party's leadership since the 1st congress as well as in the past 15 years.

The CPSL Central Committee report, delivered at the congress by Comrade Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, contained telling facts about Slovakia's development. "The achieved results," he stressed, "reassure us in our conviction that the dynamic growth of the unified Czechoslovak economy was and is the foundation of the rapid development of the economy in Slovakia and, on the other hand, that the Slovak economy's upswing has at the same time been contributing to the growth of the CSSR's economic potential."

The Congress of Slovak Communists expressed its thanks for the economic and social development to the policy of the CPCZ, the socialist system, the workers class, cooperative farmers, intelligentsia, and all working people who had a share in it. As it was said at the congress, progress has been achieved thanks to the strengthening and the development of the Czechoslovak economy as a unified whole.

"We have achieved it," Comrade J. Lenart said, "Because of the ever closer fraternal cooperation and comradely assistance of the Czech workers class, their technicians, scientists, and other exports, whom we sincerely thank."

At the same, the Slovak Communists critically reviewed shortcomings and weak spots in the economy and in all spheres of life, analyzed the causes of the stagnation in the implementation of scientific-technological progress, of the shortcomings in capital construction, but also of the violation of planning, technological, and work discipline, and criticized the standard of management and everything that prevents achieving even better results than those to date.

The report, the discussion, and the conclusions of the congress contain the determination of the Slovak Communists and working people to maximally contribute to the further development of material production as envisaged in the draft of the main guidelines.

The congress oriented attention toward enhancing the effectiveness of the management of the national economy, a matter that presupposes markedly improving organization, discipline, and order. The congress report said that "if we want to achieve progress, we have to start immediately everywhere, with oneself, a matter that applies especially to ministries, general directorates, and regional national committees."

The realistic glance at the results of work, the critical attitude toward shortcomings, and the demanding course established by the congress of the Slovak Communists in the spirit of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session, was emphasized in the speech of Comrade Gustav Husak, who said that we can be rightly proud of the positive results, which entitle us to determine upon bold plans for the future. However, the second, no less urgent, matter is a critical attitude toward results and tasks, toward shortcomings, weak spots, disorder, and negative phenomena.

There is no workplace, Comrade Husak said, at which we could not achieve better results. Who does not advance, stagnates, and who stagnates, gets beaten. We see what a rapid advance the world makes in production and technology. Therefore we stress the necessity of focusing criticism on shortcomings of all kinds, from the top to the bottom, and of searching effectively for ways of rectification.

Great interest, understanding, and assent were also the response to that part of the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary's speech in which he dealt with the significance and results of the 27th CPSU Congress and noted that the results of that congress greatly help us to realize what we are striving for in the preparations for the 17th congress.

"Many problems which we have are identical or similar. Therefore one has to make use of the same or similar paths and methods to resolve them." He noted that the CPSU has accumulated the greatest experience from the construction of the socialist social system, that it searches for and clears the path for its further perfection.

"At this stage," Comrade Husak emphasized, "it is also immensely important for our party, for our state, to learn from the CPSU's experience, study what it has achieved, what it criticizes, and the course it sets for the coming period."

The entire course of the CPSL Congress' deliberations showed that Slovak Communists are determined in all sectors to assert the Leninist style of work, perfect the work of the party, consolidate the ideological and political firmness of members and candidate members, safeguard the pure name of the party, in which, as it was said, there is no place for careerists, fellow travelers, and people who besmudge the term party member by their behavior.

The CPSL has 435,000 members and candidate members today. Since the last congress, their number has risen by almost 47,000 and since the 14th CPCZ Congress by 180,000. From the newly enrolled candidate members 64 percent are workers, a matter that testifies to the strengthening of the party's workers core. The party in Slovakia constitutes a great force, capable of acting and of ensuring the party's leading role in the entire society. The congress commits Communists to deepen and strengthen the party's authority, and by their personal example to contribute to the confidence in the party's policy.

The Congress of the Slovak Communists again revealed what an important factor for the strengthening of fraternal bonds between nations and nationalities the federative system of our state has become, a system which brought to a climax the Leninist solution of the nationalitites question. The congress declared that it continues to regard as the main thing in developing statehood the strengthening of the unity and strength of the Czechoslovak state, a matter that is assisted by the development of national statehood. [sentence as published]

At the CPSL Congress one also spoke about the need to purposefully foster pride in the results jointly achieved by Czechs and Slovaks and members of other nationalities, about fostering pride in the advantages of the socialist system, in the good name of Czechoslovakia in the world.

All that makes it possible to comprehensively contribute to the strengthening of the unity of our nations and nationalities, to the strengthening of Czechoslovak statehood and awareness of responsibility for the development and defense of the socialist fatherland.

"Keeping in mind these objectives," Comrade Lenart said in this connection, "we will resolutely oppose any attempts to artificially revive and formulate in the relations of nationalities issues that divided our nations and nationalities in the past, and which have already been successfully resolved in the process of the construction of socialism. We also will not relent as regards overcoming the vestiges of nationalism, chauvinism, and cosmopolitism, on which our class enemy bets. The demanding nature of the common tasks of construction requires us to reinforce the unity and cohesion of our people even more tenaciously."

The examples in the report and in the discussion have conclusively demonstrated this unity and manifestation of socialist internationalism inside and outside the country.

The deliberations of the CPSL Congress, which constitutes the culmination of the preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress, were held in a businesslike, working atmosphere, in an exacting atmosphere and a critical and self-critical spirit. It showed that the CPSL, an integral part of our united Marxist-Leninist CPCZ, is prepared for the deliberations of the 17th CPCZ Congress, that the Slovak Communists are determined to contribute as much as they can, not only to the successful course of the upcoming congress, but also to the realization of its conclusions, to the fulfillment of the goals of the further socioeconomic development of our common fatherland.

TU COUNCIL SUPPORTS ECONOMIC GUIDELINES

AU201337 Prague PRACE in Czech 13 Mar 86 p 1

["The Position of the Central Trade Union Council on the Draft Document 'Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for the 1986-90 Period and the Outlook up to the Year 2000'"]

[Text] The Central Trade Union Council [URO] regards the draft of the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR in the Years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan With the Outlook up to the Year 2000 to be a realistic program which corresponds to the interests of all working people and provides the prospect that socialist Czechoslovakia will continue to develop on the basis of the CPCZ principled policy as a modern, highly developed state, as a society which ensures its citizens life and social certainties, and strives for the further growth and improvement of the achieved living standard of the working people.

The URO therefore fully identifies itself with the intention to achieve a marked turn in the dynamism and effectiveness of economic development through comprehensive intensification, accelerating scientific-technological progress, systematic improvement of the management and organizational work on all levels of management, through the Czechoslovak economy's participation in the socialist integration, and especially by deepening cooperation with the USSR.

The URO values the fact that when compiling the draft document, one took fully or partly into consideration the positions and proposals of URO agencies -- of its Secretariat and Presidium -- which pertain to an entire complex of issues connected with the dynamism of the creation and use of national income, and the further development of the working people's standard of living.

Therefore, the URO -- proceeding also from the standpoints of lower trade union agencies -- resolutely supports the draft of the Main Guidelines.

While fully supporting the Main Guidelines, the URO recommends solving -- still in the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan -- the following issues:

-- View the construction of 480,000 apartments, as a minimum; search for ways to increase the extent of housing construction, and reconstruction and modernization of the existing housing stock. Reassess the possibility of making enterprises interested in housing construction so that manpower will be stabilized. In the interest of a better management and utilization of the housing stock, speedily amend the law on the use of apartments.

-- View the increase of nominal wages also as minimal. Ensure the annual growth of real wages by at least 1 percent. Consistently resolve the issues connected with interbranch wage differentiation, markedly reducing the number of wage-related regulations and simplifying them. Pay much attention to the development of the brigade form of work organization and to remuneration as one of the main instruments for deepening the differentiation, as well as to the merit aspect in remuneration.

-- In the social sphere, together with the overall perfection of old age security, preferentially raise low pensions. When expanding social assistance to young families, pay attention to measures benefitting families with several children.

The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH] will express its assent to the Main Guidelines which -- in the interest of the working people's growth of living standards, set the task to achieve a 3.5 percent growth of the national income annually -- through the active work of its members, particularly by developing socialist competition and the pledge movement, aimed at reducing material costs by 0.5 percent, raising labor productivity by 1 percent, and substantially improving the quality of production compared with the plan. Trade union agencies and organizations will develop all the tried and tested methods of work and creative initiative, especially the movement of the brigades of socialist labor, the inventors' and innovators' movement, the activity of comprehensive efficiency brigades, and of the international socialist competition, as well as the appeal of the CPCZ city organization and of Prague enterprises for tighter ties between science and production. At the same time, they will energetically press for expanding and deepening the working people's participation in production management.

All the above requires that leading economic workers also regard as an integral part of their management activity the creation of conditions for individuals and collectives to take the initiative in work, for the improvement of socialist competition, and for an informal participation of the working people in the decision-making process.

The URO and the entire ROH will do everything they can to win over -- above all by political means -- the working people and, in particular, the young generation, for active participation in the realization of the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for the 1986-90 Period and up to the Year 2000.

STROUGAL CONGRATULATES BULGARIA'S ATANASOV

LD250042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a congratulatory telegram to Georgi Atanasov on his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

USSR'S SILAYEV VISITS PRAGUE, SIGNS AGREEMENT

Meets Strougal

LD211949 Prague CTK in English 1903 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Prague, March 21 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received today visiting Soviet Deputy Premier and chairman of the Council of Ministers Bureau for Engineering Ivan Silayev.

Lubomir Strougal informed the guest of preparations for the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the country's Main Tasks in the Economic and Social Spheres in the Years 1986-1990 and up to 2000.

He underlined the historic and international importance of the 27th Soviet Communist Party congress and stressed that its conclusions are an impulse of the socialist community.

The two representatives exchanged views on the further development of economic relations in the promotion of which new forms of cooperation will be applied

Protocols Signed

LD212132 Prague CTK in English 2044 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 21 (CTK) -- A Czechoslovak-Soviet session on extending cooperation between the two countries in engineering ended here today with the adoption of a document signed by heads of the two delegations, Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle and Soviet Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Bureau for Engineering Ivan Silayev.

Also signed was an agreement on Long-Term Cooperation Between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in the Automobile Industry up to the Year 2000, a protocol amending last year's agreement between the Czechoslovak and Soviet governments on cooperation in robotized complexes and flexible production systems and on establishing an international scientific-technological association robot.

Participants in the session discussed a number of topical issues concerning the extension of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in engineering both in production and economic relations.

In the forthcoming period, cooperation will focus on power engineering, production of metallurgical equipment, the car industry and the production of machine tools. Specialists of the two countries will exchange new scientific and technological findings.

Silayev Departs

LD231342 Prague CTK in English 1245 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Prague, March 23 (CTK) -- A Soviet delegation, led by Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers Bureau for Engineering Ivan Silayev, left Prague for home Saturday.

The delegation attended in Czechoslovakia bilateral talks on questions of mutual cooperation in engineering.

W. PIECK CKD PLANT'S TROUBLES EXAMINED

AU170927 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Mar 86 p 6

[Reportage by Nada Adamickova and Vaclav Pergl: "Modern Technology Alone Is Not Enough; the Wilhelm Pieck Plant Is Striving To Fulfill Economic Tasks"]

[Excerpts] The people in the Wilhelm Pieck CKD plant in Prague will certainly remember the Seventh Quinquennium for a long time. The fire which destroyed the decisive workplace in the middle of 1981 gummed up the works. Literally overnight everything changed. The production of locomotive engines was seriously threatened. Two hundred workers had to leave for other workplaces, even to leave Prague. For all of 3 years. This was a great sacrifice for them, because this changed not only their lives, but also the lives of their families. Nevertheless, they took this trial upon themselves.

The reconstruction of the plant began with unprecedented speed. The 4 years of preparing the new hall were cut down to a few months, the 5 years of reconstruction to less than 3 years. Such a feat deserves great tribute. It deserves appreciation.

In 1984 the plant, reconstructed at the cost of Kcs 600 million and equipped with top domestic and foreign technology, began producing again. A lot was expected of it, and justly so. However, it soon became obvious, that these hopes had no adequate basis. To this very day the plant is producing with great problems that have not yet been overcome. The workers have fulfilled the tasks of the last year of the Seventh Quinquennium. However, the plan had been cut down by Kcs 14 million. Thus, there is no reason to be satisfied.

With New Things Like in the Old Days

New, modern equipment alone is not enough if the people have not learned how to handle it, how to trust it; if the people directing the production have not fully realized that the costly investments also demand a change in the style and organization of work. It is simply impossible to work with new things like in the old days.

However, it would be only a half-truth to claim that shortcomings in the way work is organized are to be blamed for everything. The high machinery breakdown rate, particularly of machinery from the Renault and Boehringer firms, has to share the blame, blame, and considerably so. To this very day some machinery parts have not been made totally operational and are not achieving the planned parameters. This, too, has contributed to the general opinion that first of all it is necessary to "get the bugs out" of the machinery and only then will one start working 100 percent. It took a lot of work to overcome this view. Luckily, today this opinion is disappearing.

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Already during the course of construction the responsible staff in the plant claimed that the introduction of new technology would be accompanied by the people's learning to handle it, so that it would yield the required effect as soon as possible. Deplorably, the plan has misfired and this fact had to be paid for dearly.

Likewise, the people have not yet learned how to master the technology completely, and this is also not contributing to its utilization. The irregular plan fulfillment is fully to be blamed on the management. On the one hand this leads to the insufficient utilization of working hours, because there is a lack of subdeliveries and there is nothing to work with, and on the other hand it leads to increased overtime. To tell the truth, this state of affairs suits some people. They have grown accustomed to 1-shift work. They are happy to have overtime work, as a source of higher earnings.

In the engine-testing workshop, which is directed by a computer and in which 80 people work, almost nothing has changed, compared with preceding years. People are working as before, because the computer is not working. So far, every effort to revive it has come to nothing.

The Party Organization's Authority Is at Stake

In the course of the 2 years since the reopening of production, the Presidium of the CPCZ borough committee in Prague-5 has dealt several times with the situation the CKD, in the Wilhelm Pieck plant. It expressed dissatisfaction with the level of management work of the leading economic staff, and also with the political-organization work of the basic organizations' committees and the all-factory party committee. In view of the fact that the situation did not improve, one had to resort to cadre measures. Roughly 1 year ago, the new director Vaclav Samsa came to head the plant; technical deputy director Jiri Drtina came this January; and Josef Jira, chairman of the all-factory CPCZ committee, came last October. The party's authority among the working people has been painstakingly restored.

The all-factory party conference stated that the low standards of ideological and mass political work cannot be constantly blamed on the extraordinary situation caused by the heavy disaster in the plant. That is why the comrades in the all-factory committee formulated, as one of the main tasks, the consistent implementation of the right of control with regard to the plant's economic management.

For instance, the committee of the Sixth Basic Organization pointed out the unresolved situation in the tool-making workshop, which it cannot cope with on its own. The all-factory committee therefore instructed the plant director to speedily deal with the problem. However, it became obvious that the problem is more complicated than was thought, and that the deadline mentioned by the director is unrealistic. For not fulfilling the task, the plant management received an expression of dissatisfaction.

The resolution of the all-factory CPCZ conference contains what are, on the whole, correct and specific tasks for the plant's party organizations and its economic management. The main thing is that the resolution not remain merely on paper, as has happened several times in the past. This is all the more important since the economic plan for the first year of the Eighth Quinquennium counts on a 10-percent production volume increase, compared with the reality of 1985. However, it must be added that in January and February the plant has fulfilled the plan of completed production.

HONECKER VISITS EXHIBIT AT LEIPZIG FAIR

LD162209 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1000 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Leipzig, 16 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker and his entourage visited the Bulgarian exhibition center. Ambassador Vulcho Naydenov Lenov, in the presence of Marin Marinov, deputy minister of trade, and Konstantin Filen, a trade official, pointed out that his country had been present at Leipzig fairs for 40 years. Erich Honecker congratulated the representatives of the Balkan country, which is the second largest trading partner of the GDR, on the occasion of this anniversary.

Erich Honecker expressed his recognition of the progress of cooperation to the benefit of the economies of both countries. He agreed with Vulcho Naydenov that further impetus for a yet more effective economic and scientific-technological specialization in industry and agriculture would result from the coming SED and BCP Congresses.

The offering of the Polish exhibitors of the fair made clear the principal directions of the Long-Term Program for Development of Cooperation Between the GDR and Poland in Science, Technology and Production up to the Year 2000, which was agreed at the highest level in December, 1985. This was stressed by Ambassador Maciej Wirowski at the Polish stand.

Edward Czarnecki, the exhibition director, guided Erich Honecker through the exposition of Metronex, Unitra and other Polish export firms. He directed attention to a new measuring apparatus for energy supply, to microprocessors for the automation of power stations, and to electronic equipment for medical technology. Erich Honecker wished the Polish exhibitors good success in the fair.

The joint Hungarian exposition, in which 42 undertakings are participating, is set out as a shop window of successful socialist construction, so stated Istvan Roska, Hungary's ambassador to the GDR, to the guests. Hungarian foreign trade undertakings are mainly showing products of electrical engineering and electronics, which occupy an important place in trade with the GDR.

A traditional participant in the fair is Electronum, the Romanian foreign trade undertaking, whose exhibition stand formed another stop on the walkabout. The guests were received by Ambassador Gheorghe Caranfil and Constantin Stanca, the deputy minister of foreign trade.

The ambassador stated that Romania and the GDR have developed good cooperation, which ought to be extended. For example, of great benefit to both countries are joint plans for the capital goods sector. This year an increase of 10 percent in mutual trade was planned.

At the stand of the Czechoslovak foreign trade undertakings Strojexport and Motokov, Pavel Sadovsky, the CSSR ambassador, bade the GDR visitors welcome. He paid tribute to the constant development of economic and technological-scientific cooperation between the two neighboring states, and stressed that the GDR remains, after the Soviet Union, the second largest economic and trading partner of the CSSR. Erich Honecker agreed and wished the Czechoslovak exhibitors good results in the fair.

At the PRC stand, Ambassador Ma Xusheng acknowledged the visit of Erich Honecker and the other members of the GDR party and state leadership as an important event in bilateral efforts toward all-around development of relations between the GDR and China. He said that he would report to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and to the government of his country on the conversations at the Chinese stand.

Erich Honecker expressed his thanks for the warm invitation to tour the exhibition of collectives. Here, at his wish, new products of Chinese industry and of electrical engineering and electronics were shown. To the ambassador's observation that China is negotiating with the GDR about importing electronic equipment, Erich Honecker replied that this was very good. The GDR visitors also acquainted themselves with the traditional exhibits which were prominent in the exhibition, such as porcelain, carpets and products of China's light and foodstuffs industry.

China is represented at the fair for the 19th time since it first took part in 1951. Its range on offer at the fair covers 10 branches. In the past 5 years in particular China has considerably expanded its foreign and economic relations with the GDR. The two states have agreed on a further significant increase in trade for 1986 to 1990.

The range of offer at the fair from the DPRK centers on machine-tools, tools and other industrial products. At the collective stand, the GDR party and state leadership was received by Ambassador Pak Yong Chan and deputy foreign trade minister Pang Tae Yul. During their talk the view was expressed that since the meeting between Erich Honecker and Kim Il-Song in 1984 in Berlin, economic and trade relations have developed successfully.

At the official information stand of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Ambassador Francis Joseph Meehan introduced Erich Honecker to the supervisory board chairman of the Dow Chemical Corporation and chairman of the USA-GDR Economic and Trade Council, Robert W. Lundeen, its honorary chairman, Dr Jerome Ottmar, and embassy counsellor, W. Wyatt Martin.

A message from U.S. President Reagan is shown inside the stand in which the Leipzig Fair is praised as an important forum for the exchange of ideas and informations between the United States and GDR. A message from U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Balrige says that the business promition center and the exhibitions of U.S. firms testify to the great interest of U.S. industry in the GDR as a trading partner. He is convinced that the expansion of trade relations and the increase in trade is of mutual interest.

Ambassador Meehan pointed out that apart from the official information stand the United States Department of Agriculture is representing important trading associations. Over 60 U.S. firms are directly represented at the fair. Erich Honecker expressed thanks for the U.S. President's message to the fair. He considers it important that the dialogue, as well as the trade relations, are being developed for mutual benefit in the spirit of the policy of peaceful coexistance.

Afghanistan is represented for the ninth time at the fair with fruits, textile products, carpets and traditional handicrafts. Ambassador Abdul Wahed Baba Jan, and Ali Ahmad Ali, the trade counselor, expressed their joy at the collective stand of the country at the visit of the general secretary, and welcomed the opportunity once more to exhibit their products in Leipzig. Erich Honecker wished the trade representatives much success.

At the Cuban exhibition stand, Erich Honecker and the other personages were welcomed by Marcos Lage Coello minister of heavy engineering and metallurgy, and Ambassador Ramiro del Rio Perez-Teran. The minister referred to his country's efforts to develop heavy engineering and electrical engineering/electronics. Results of these efforts could be seen at this year's collective exhibition. For the first time Cuba is able to exhibit microelectronic components as well as medical technology and laboratory equipment. Marcos Lage Coello praised the GDR's great support in the development of Cuban industry, above all the training of experts. It is planned to export semiconductors to the GDR next year.

Erich Honecker expressed his pleasure at Cuba's expanded participation in the Leipzig Fair. Like Cuba, the GDR is trying to develop relations.

Vietnam's exhibition is marked by 30 years of economic and trade relations with the GDR. The collective stand is dominated by Vietnamese artifacts as well as textile industry products and agricultural produce and foodstuffs.

In a talk with Ambassador Tran Hoai Nam, Erich Honecker emphasized that economic relations between the two countries are developing steadily in accordance with the long-term trade agreement up to 1990, signed in January. The ambassador expressed thanks for the socialist help in training young cadres in the GDR.

One highlight of the mutual trade relations will be the handing over this year of a cotton mill built in Vinh with GDR participation.

"Samed," the name of the production association of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) means steadfastness. Ambassador Dr Isam Kamil Salim, at his exhibition stand, expressed deep thanks for the help and support shown by the GDR.

Erich Honecker reciprocated the greetings conveyed by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. In his reply the GDR representative expressed his wish for success of the struggle of the Palestine people.

Ambassador Sjubomir Majeric, welcoming Erich Honecker to the SFRY stand, and called his recent visit to the SFRY an important impulse for the development of relations. The guests were also welcomed by embassy counselor for economic and trade questions, Boris Stafanowski, and exhibition director Borivoje Todorovic.

We will do everything to expand our cooperation in all areas, the ambassador underlined. This year's fair participation by Yugoslavia is one of the biggest so far. This is also shown by the fact that for the first time 40 directors-general came to Leipzig. However, not everything is running smoothly in economic relations, there are also difficulties, the ambassador said. We will solve these together, Erich Honecker replied. Firms from this Balkan country are represented at the spring fair in 8 exhibition halls, the open-air site and in 11 exhibition buildings in the city.

Representatives of the Kloeckner-Werke Ag and the Thyssen company from the FRG greeted Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership to their stands.

Erich Honecker and the other members of the GDR party and state leadership also visited the stand of the Salzgitter company of the FRG. During this visit, Erich Honecker was welcomed by Ernst Pieper, the chairman of the board of the undertaking. The GDR has for many years enjoyed commercial relations with the Salzgitter company, to mutual benefit.

At the conclusion of their walkabout, Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership visited the USSR pavilion. They were given a hearty welcome by Boris Aristov, leader of the USSR Governmental delegation to the spring fair, and USSR foreign trade minister; Vyacheslav Kochemasov; Andrey Babeshko director of the Soviet collective exhibition; and Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership observed with satisfaction that great attention is paid in the exhibition to the theme of friendship and cooperation in the GDR. Sixty exhibits were planned developed and produced by partners of the USSR and of the GDR. The present stage of cooperation, he said, stands beneath the sign of accelerated realization of the long-term program of cooperation in science, technology and production up to the year 2000, as agreed by the two fraternal nations.

The walkabout through the USSR pavilion closed in traditional fashion with a friendly gathering, at which Boris Aristov and Erich Honecker spoke.

STOPH MEETS CEMA SECRETARY SYCHEV IN BERLIN

DW250945 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph and CEMA Secretary Vyacheslav Sychev held friendly talks today in Berlin about the success of the top-level consultations among the CEMA member-states. The two said they were convinced that the process of comprehensive intensification of the national economies will continue, particularly on the basis of the complex program for scientific-technological progress to the year 2000. In this connection Willi Stoph stressed the creative initiatives of the workers' competition movement in preparation for the 11th SED Congress aimed at a rapidly increasing performance in all sectors of the national economy.

Vyacheslav Sychev was impressed by the Leipzing Spring Fair. What he found to be particularly noteworthy was the growing level in development and application of key technologies, for instance, CAD-CAM solutions and variable production systems. Guenther Kleiber, deputy Council of Ministers chairman and GDR permanent representative to CEMA, took part in the talks.

LEADERS ATTEND WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATION

AU181256 East Berlin NEUES ESUTSCHLAND in German 10 Mar 86 p 1

[Excerpt] East Berlin -- The SED Central Committee held a festive reception in Berlin for meritorious women of our Republic on the International Women's Day. On Saturday [8 March] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, invited women and girls from all Bezirke, from all classes and strata, who were honored on 8 March with the Clara-Zetnik Medal and other awards, at the house of the Central Committee.

Erich Honecker congratulated them and all women and girls in our Republic on their day of honor. Women and girls have a particular share in all that has been achieved in the GDR that is making life more and more worth living, he said. Erich Honecker referred to the economic results which were achieved under harsh winter conditions during the first two months and show that the preparations for the 11th party congress have become a concern of all the people.

This year, too, the traditional meeting offered meritorious GDR citizens the opportunity to celebrate their international militant day together with the party leadership. Together with Erich Honecker, other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo were welcomed with stormy applause at the event: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Guenter Schabowski, Harry Tisch, Werner Eberlein, Inge Lange, Gerhard Mueller, Margarete Mueller, Gerhard Schuerer, and Werner Walde. Also present were further members and candidate members of the Central Committee, among others Margot Honecker, minister of education; Ilse Thiele, chairman of the Democratic Women's League of Germany; and other public figures.

HONECKER GREETS BUILDERS OF GASLINE PERM STRETCH

AU181250 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has addressed the following message to the youths from the USSR and GDR working on the Perm building sector of the "natural gas pipeline" central youth project:

Dear Comrades of the CPSU and SED, member of the Leninist Komsomol and of the FDJ, builders of the pipeline!

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the FDJ and of the 100th birthday of Ernst Thaelmann which you are commemorating as joint holidays, I extend to you the most heartfelt militant greetings.

It is with great satisfaction that I have received the report on your impressive successes in fulfilling the responsible tasks assigned to you. I tender best congratulations to you on this occasion.

The fact fills me with pleasure that the GDR and USSR youths are making a weighty contribution in the perm construction sector with great personal commitment in order to implement in life the agreements signed between the first socialist state on German soil and Lenin's country, agreements that are important for our country, with which the material base of our fraternal alliance develops.

With the labor feats which you are accomplishing in preparation for the 40th anniversary of the founding of the FDJ, you are acting in the spirit of Ernst Thaelmann, the steadfast champion of our unshakeable friendship alliance. With this effort you are worthily joining the powerful movement of the communists and of all citizens of our countries to achieve high labor performances in the interest of strengthening socialism, of enhancing its brilliance and the effectiveness of our peace policy.

I send gratitude to you with the certainty that you will also in the future work tirelessly to contribute to the fulfillment of the great tasks which the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress are setting forth.

MAGYAR HIRLAP EXAMINES SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

AU191501 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Gabor Vajda: "Socialist International -- Seeking Answers to Challenges"]

[Text] Many aspects of the Vienna appeal that was formulated last October at the disarmament conference of the Socialist International sound in harmony with Soviet efforts. Thus, one can surely hope that the proposals submitted by General Secretary Gorbachev since that time, and which have been reaffirmed and expanded at the party congress, will be postiively received by the socialist, social-democrat, and labor parties in the world, parties which were represented at the congress by 21 delegations, including the official delegation of the International. One can expect all the more support for the proposals because these parties -- whether in power or in opposition -- generally disagree with the arms race.

They are especially united in opposing the expansion of the arms race into space which swallows money that could save millions of hungry people, although for various reasons they are not united on other armament issues, and this disagreement has been demonstrated by the debate over the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. For example, it is typical that the position of Mitterrand can accommodate the idea of opposing the challenge of "star wars" with "star peace" -- opposing SDI with Eureka -- and approving the Euromissiles.

Referring to questions of peace and progress, the contradictions of the "third solution" are also seen in the answers given to the main challenges of the age. Taking for granted false impressions ofthe Soviet threat, these answers accept and even demand the American nuclear shield, but at the same time there lies behind strengthening the European pillar of NATO, the future effort to create an independent West-European defense. This effort is incorporated in economic and scientific proposals that aim at reducing the technological gap. The relationship fostered with developing countries -- whether ex-colonies or the "backyard" of the United States in Latin America and in the Pacific ocean -- represents several options at the same time; the offer of "democratic socialism" to the peoples suffering from local dictators and multinational American trusts, the search for export-import markets for the European Economic Community, as well as the creation of a barrier against communist influence, described as a "partner in detente, a rival in competition, and an adversary in ideology."

Successful efforts can be measured by the achievements and failures in foreign and domestic policy by the member parties of the Socialist International, both jointly and in their individual countries.

Several social-democratic heads of government recognized many signs of an increasing economic crisis, but they could only slow down the disaster, and constitutents did not appreciate this. The Swedish Social-Democrats learned from this when they came to power after 6 years, and the West Germans are now hoping for success at next year's election at a time of detente. The British Labor Party is offered a new opportunity by the rigidity of Thatcherism that is unable to ease the unemployment situation. Despite its successful economic efforts and important reforms, the French Socialist Party is threatened by the negative affects of high unemployment. However, whatever the results of the 16 March election may be, it will remain the strongest party in the country and has good prospects for the future.

Instead of going into detail about the promising opportunities of socialists and social-democrats in North and South Europe, it is worth noting that the neoconservative wave is subsiding, the wave which, according to some students of political science, has been going on for a decade and which, in the view of others, dates back to the 1979 election victory of Thatcher and Reagan. In any case, at that time it was possibly easier to attribute greater influence to the wave, than to analyze the shifts within the West European left and the changes behind these shifts which have taken place in the social and economic structure.

It is true that some French intellectuals who are linked to the left wing opposition have turned away from politics due to their disillusionment with the left wing which, after gaining power, had to resort to social-democratic (?) realism and anti-inflationary restrictions on consumption, instead of turning toward "socialist" romanticism, and under which new and old rightist pen-pushers occupied vacant posts in the fields of ideological publicity. However, what is much more important than this structural phenomenon is the fact that the suffering of hopeless and outdated industrial sectors, due to the transformations brought about by modernization, could only be eased by a left wing that preserves traditionally socialist values. Although Reagan and Thatcher have reduced social benefits far more than the social-democratic governments who were forced to resort to savings, the neoconservative wave could not wipe out the foundations of the so-called welfare state. However, the social set-up has changed significantly. Whether the situation is characterized by a stronger tendency to become middle-class, by new strata within the working class, by the rapidly increasing service sector that has left behind both industry and agriculture, by the decreasing importance of old industrial sectors, and, in line with this, or by the changing role of trade unions that are considered the basis for traditional social democracy -- the situation demands new solutions.

In order to eliminate mass unemployment or reduce it more realistically, instead of trying to reoccupy old jobs, one has to strive to retrain people for new top technologies and to introduce shorter working hours. It is a matter of making a virtue of necessity when people talk about humanizing working and living conditions, when, for example, the Netherlands Labor Party has set a 32-hour working week by the end of the decade as its target.

The present world situation draws a sharp outline of the problems facing the economic stability of the individual, families, peoples, and states. Besides unemployment, it is enough to mention the debt crises, the worsening exchange rates and the millions of hungry people. The positive answer by the Socialist International -- at one time so centered on the old world -- that today carries out global activity, can be made easier through the offer of partnership mentioned in the Gorbachev speech, which not only refers to peace and detente, but also to strengthening and creating economic stability.

JUDICIAL HEADS MEET; HORVATH INTERVIEWED

AU191434 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 Mar 86 pp 1, 6

["Acs"-signed report: "Conference of Justice Heads -- Partial Legislation Program"; the item includes an interview given by MSZMP CC Member Istvan Horvath at the conference]

[Text] The heads of the judicial organizations held a day-long conference on 12 March in Budapest and discussed the tasks of the judicial authorities deriving from the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress.

Speaking at the conference with the participation of the heads of the Justice Ministry, of county tribunals, law offices, institutes of judicial experts, and of law enforcement bodies were Istvan Horvath, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Imre Markoja, justice minister, reviewed the activity carried out since the last such professional conference 5 years ago and provided information on the tasks worked out by the Justice Ministry for the years 1986-90. As the minister said, this program -- based on the social and economic goals stipulated at the party congress -- outlined in detail the upcoming tasks aimed at developing legislature, the activity of preparation of laws, the administration of justice, law enforcement, and making these more efficient, as well as further improving international legal contacts.

As regards legislation, the subject most affecting citizens, Imre Markoja pointed out that the development of state life and of socialist democracy, the promotion of economic construction work, the improvement of the population's living conditions, and a tougher stand against negative phenomena in society are among the goals and fields of the new regulations to be worked out. With regard to the first subject, for example we must carry out -- on the basis of practical experiences -- minor corrections in the election regulations. A law is being prepared on sources of law and at the same time the legal political principles of our legislation and law enforcement are laid down in a high-level regulation. Legislation on social organizations and associations is also being prepared. The legal provisions of civil proceedings are being modernized. New legislation is being prepared about the state enterprises and lands -- their ownership, use, and protection -- and the regulations concerning partnerships are being reviewed, and rules created to restore the solvency of economic organizations, to refloat them, or to eliminate them.

Another matter affecting many people is that a system of uniform income tax will be worked out and regulations governing taxation of the populations will be reexamined. A new Labor Code is being prepared and a new law on social insurance is also being prepared; the laws governing health care and youth will be modified and modernized. As the minister said in his address, during its summer session the National Assembly is expected to deal with modification of the family law and the formulation of a uniform text for this law.

High-level regulations on child and youth protection are being prepared. The law on offenses is being reformulated. In accordance with the political and state decisions so far, the struggle against alcoholism is also being promoted by legislative means.

During the break in the conference, Istvan Horvath gave an interview to the MAGYAR HIRLAP correspondent:

[Horvath] It is rather difficult to sum up succinctly the social, political, and administrative requirements of the coming 5 years of legislature. The justice administration carried out very serious work in the last 5 years. For all this work it received much appreciation and criticism from society and the various political institutions. As for the future -- and this derives from the above -- law enforcement and legislation must take into account the fact that they play an extremely important role in regulating living conditions. However, they must also be aware that the law is not omnipotent. It cannot take upon itself the solving of tasks that must be solved by methods other than legal means, sanctions, and the education function of the law. At this conference, too, the heads of the judicial system discussed concrete tasks.

[Acs] One increasingly hears about the demand to strengthen the National Assembly's legislative activity.

[Horvath] This is a correct endeavor and one that is completely justified, but it is neither possible nor advisable to make this the fashion. The issue is not simply to have many or few laws. Besides, top-level decisions have already been taken in this matter. Another matter -- and one we must also be aware of -- is what division of labor should the state and the elected organs operate in. Daily operational administration is carried out by the Council of Ministers. Legislation has an increasingly important role in regulating basic rights and obligations.

[Acs] Speaking about law enforcement: Public opinion expects an increase in the severity of punishments because it considers sentences to be generally light. Do you agree with this?

[Horvath] Without insulting anyone, I must say that in my opinion this is the voice of lay public opinion. However, even if public opinion cannot take the role of sentencing, the courts cannot disregard society's reactions to the sentences given. In its well-understood interest, the population expects tougher sentencing for certain crimes and criminals, and this demand must be taken into consideration by all means. However, it would be a great mistake if we let anyone "dictate" sentences in concrete matters.

[Acs] Many experts consider the prisons to be crowded.

[Horvath] The number of criminals sentenced to imprisonment varies. At present, we are in a period when there are more criminals sentenced to imprisonment than earlier. To a great extent this is connected to the fact that, among criminals, there are more criminals that are dangerous to society (recidivists, prisoners committing series of crimes, etc), the so called "hard cases". These criminals are already imprisoned for crimes for which others are sent only to reformatory institutes. Perhpas it is not a popular declaration, but we could also improve the conditions in our prisons, and if necessary build new prisons, too. The competent government bodies are dealing with this matter.

[Acs] What is your opinion about the judical apparatus?

[Horvath] The overwhelming majority of them carry out their activity with devotion. Due to the burden of work they are sometimes at the limit of their capacity to perform. As to financial appreciation, it was announced precisely at this conference that wage increases would be implemented this year, and I do not think that this will be the last in the series of measures to be taken.

BRIEFS

UN MISSION HEAD DIES -- Pal Racz, head of Hungary's Permanent UN Mission in New York, has died at the age of 58, after a prolonged illness. [Excerpt] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Mar 86 LD]

PZPR POLITBURO 11 MARCH COMMUNIQUE RELEASED

AU181137 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

["Communique Issued After Politburo Session"]

[Text] The Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee acquainted itself with a report produced by the PZPR Delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Politburo underscored the lofty historic significance of the Soviet Communists Congress for the Soviet Union, the international workers' and communist movement, and the destiny of all mankind. The results produced by the congress constitute a creative contribution to the development of Marxism-Leninism and the practice of socialist construction. The results of the congress will be of particular importance for our party in the resolution of problems in socialist construction and the strengthening and enhancement of the processes of socialist renewal.

The program concept of a transition to a new stage of socioeconomic development envisages fundamental institutional and social changes. The bold and far-reaching program concept presented at the congress contains ambitious and completely realistic tasks for the Soviet peoples working under the leadership of the CPSU.

The congress affirmed that the main goal of CPSU and USSR foreign policy is a continual struggle for peace and ensuring that the Soviet nation enjoys conditions of peace in life and work. The comprehensive program formulated by M. Gorbachev serves this goal by aiming to free the world from the spectre of mass destruction through the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the century.

The Politburo expressed its full approval of the work conducted by the PZPR delegation which participated in the deliberations of the 27th congress. The delegation's rich program of events; the meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternity, sincerity, and mutual understanding; the delegation's visit to Lithuania; the many meetings in all kinds of communities and workplaces; and in particular the great attention and sincerity with which the head of the delegation's speech was received by the congress delegates, were an expression of Polish-Soviet friendship. These events will contribute to the strengthening of internationalist ties and the enhancement of cooperation between the fraternal parties, states, and peoples.

The report prepared by the PZPR delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress will be submitted to the Central Committee at its next session. The meeting between Z. Messner and CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and the talks with N. Ryzhkov on the further improvement of cooperation mechanisms, especially economic ones, will have a positive influence on accelerating the implementation of agreements. The Politburo expressed its full approval of the agreements which were concluded and signed during the visit.

The Politburo assessed progress in the implementation of the recommendations concerning cadre policy made at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress as well as the translation into practice of the principles adopted at the 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenum and contained in the document entitled "The Main Principles of PZPR Cadres Policy."

The creation of a cohesive cadre policy system was embarked upon after the ninth congress. Achievements to date provide a good foundation for the comprehensive dissemination of rules for the selection, assessment, training, and rotation of cadres in all economic and administrative units.

It was stressed that as a result of conducting an open cadre policy responsible leadership posts are occupied by members of the party, by members of allied parties and by a growing number of non-party persons. In view of this, cadre policy is becoming an important area for national understanding as well as an essential component in the coalition system of governing. This cadre policy also takes full account of the class character of the state authorities.

The effective realization of "The Main Principles of PZPR Cadre Policy" finds expression in the systematic assessment of the ethical and political attitudes and work performance of persons occupying leadership posts; in greater coresponibility being placed on party organizations which make recommendations; in the creation of a cadre reserve; and in more boldness in entrusting young people with leadership positions. More and more qualities, persons who are involved in social activity and manage people efficiently are being appointed to leadership positions, as a result of competitions inter alia.

However, analyses and inspections conducted by Central Committee commissions, the Central Auditing Commission, and the Central Party Control Commission show that success in disseminating and introducing new principles of cadre policy has been varied. This process is still encountering various kinds of obstacles and barriers. There are instances of criteria for leadership cadre selection not being observed; of a bureaucratic approach to these matters; of inertia; of arrogance being tolerated; of the socialist norms of collective life being neglected; of duties being neglected; and of alcohol abuse.

Although they occur sporadically, such phenomena give rise to justified public criticism and they must be combated in a relentless and consistent manner.

The Politburo stated that cadre reviews are of particular importance for improving cadre policy on condition that they are conducted conscientiously and are penetrating. Attention was drawn to the necessity of making fuller use of the statutory powers enjoyed by party cells and organizations in assessing candidates and recommending them for leadership posts. The strengthening of employee and cadre services is essential as is improving the standard of their work.

The Politburo indicated that cadre policy -- its effects and needs -- should be one of the main subjects under discussion in the pre-congress campaign. The party expects discussion on this subject to be lively and critical, to contain self-criticism, and to produce proposals for essential improvements. Appropriate and efficient solutions in cadre selection are one of the fundamental conditions for the successful development of the country.

The Politburo stressed in disseminating and introducing "The Main Principles of PZPR Cadre Policy".

The Politburo decided that key cadre policy problems needed to be discussed at the 25th session of the PZPR Central Committee.

The Politburo then acquainted itself with the results of the Third Congress of Polish Science for the first time and expressed its high regard for the course of the congress, the importance of developing scientific research, and the importance of accelerating technological progress for the future of the country in particular. All scientists who are party members should make additional efforts to translate the results of the congress into practice as quickly and as fully as possible.

PZPR cells and organization should disseminate and put into practice the results of the congress and treat the congress as an important element in the precongress campaign.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST STATE DISCUSSED

AU181152 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Mar 86 p 3

[Ryszard Kondrat article: "The PZPR Program -- The State and the Citizen"]

[Excerpts] There are many issues to be discussed before the coming party congress, but those that are connected with the present development of the state, its basic functions, and its future changes deserve special attention. This is because the state guarantees safe development and cultural advancement, on the one hand, and provides a most extensive platform for rallying its citizens to accomplish the common national aims, on the other.

Poland began socialist building under extremely difficult conditions when our country was revaged by war and was backward in many ways. Socioeconomic changes eliminated the chief sources of exploitation and class antagonisms and ensured a rapid development and dominant social position for the workers class. Although the achievements of People's Poland cannot be denied, the development of our country and the socialist changes in many areas of our life have not been consistent. Specific historical conditions, the need to make good our losses, the activities of the antisocialist forces, and our own errors have been responsible for considerable development delays in many areas.

The result of all this is that we still have a differentiated structure of society. Side by side with the dominant workers class allied with the peasantry and the intelligentsia there exist petty bourgeois groups and small-scale capitalists. Such a structure of society gives rise to social contradictions and to conflicts between the aspirations of the working people and those of the groups that seek to acquire possessions and to increase their capital.

The awareness of society is also differentiated. On the one hand, most of our countrymen view the socialist ideas of justice, equality, and people's rule as a consolidated system of values. On the other hand, we can see how alien trends toward egoism, greed, getting rich at the expense of others, indifference to public property, and the lip-service acceptance of socialism combined with little effort to promote it, continue to regenerate themselves.

We have also nonantagonistic contradictions that can be seen in efforts to promote parochial interests of social and occupational groups, including groups within the workers class. There are also contradictions between management organization and management methods as well as between ad hoc and long-term aims. The party continues to politically solve these contradictions, paying attention to the complicated nature of socialist building.

The vehicle for the realization of this policy is the state, which as the PZPR program notes, still continues to fulfill the functions proper to the period of proletarian dictatorship. This determines the class content of our state's internal and foreign policy, which seeks to consolidate socialist transformations in all areas of our life and to defend socialism against the attacks of the adversaries of our system.

The development of socialist democracy involves increased significance of self-government functions in places of work and of residence and the consolidation and extension of the powers possessed by the people's councils, workers and local self-management groups, and social and trade union organizations.

These bodies will continue to take over the functions of the state with increasing frequency and to solve problems in a democratic way and with active participation of citizens. Their influence on state policy and their position vis-a-vis state administration will increase. Social control bodies will gain in strength and the primacy of representative bodies at every level will become universal. As the antisocialist influence continues to be rolled back, the state's protective functions based on complusion will continue to be restricted.

The primary function of the state will be to coordinate social self-government, to stimulate citizens' democratic militancy and initiative, and to reconcile the interests of occupational groups and local communities, which will help to better coordinate economic and social policies.

We have already embarked on this course and, implementing the principles of the ninth party congress, we continue to follow this course consistently. We have scored many achievements that are favorable to developing and consolidating socialist social relations and to democratizing the forms of government. This has created reliable foundations for further transformations, in which the ideas of people's rule will be realized even more fully.

LENIN SHIPYARD ENJOYS 'PROGRESSING STABILITY'

LD212349 Warsaw PAP in English 2158 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 21: The 1,910-strong factory PUWP organization at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk held a pre-congress conference today with the participation of 185 delegates elected at meetings of basic party organizations (POP).

The discussants pointed to the progressing stability within the shipyard with some 6,000 employees, and to conspicuous activization of the shipyard's party members, reflected by the growing number of party members noted every year.

Much attention was given to economic issues of the shipyard which, being the largest industrial enterprise of the Gdansk region, has over the past three years built 38 vessels for foreign shipowners. A particular mention is also due to the high rate of work over the fourth quarter of 1985 which made it possible to complete the construction of eight vessels over the period in question.

A resolution adopted at the conference says that to secure the implementation of the party's programme, being broadly discussed at present, it is necessary to mobilize society at large, to fully use its capacities, undertake decisive actions aimed to improve labour productivity, perfect the structures of management and consistently implement the economic reform.

At the conference, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau Stanislaw Kalkus handed PUWP candidate cards to 10 new members of the shipyard party organization. The meeting also elected two delegates to the 10th PUWP Congress, and delegates to voivodship and district conferences.

TENSIONS HIGH IN LIBYA FOLLOWING 24 MARCH CLASH

LD251148 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli, March 25 (TANJUG) -- Tensions in Libya are high since last night's clash in the Gulf of Sidra. Tripoli Radio, which is still the only source of official information on the incident, is broadcasting marches and calls for Arab unity and solidarity.

Informed sources here say that the Americans violated "the rules of the game" by crossing the "Line of Death" at the entrance of the Gulf, and that Libya will respond with all means at its disposal. They recall Al-Qadhdhafi's warning that Libya will strike against U.S. interests around the world in the event of an American attack on Libyan territory.

Libya's first official version of the circumstances and results of the clash in Sidra Gulf says that three of the U.S. planes which crossed the "red line" were downed by Libyan missiles. There was no word on Libyan losses. Tripoli also reports that U.S. planes bombed the Gulf town of Sidra. Sidra is Libya's central military region with 12 SAM-5 missile launching pads. Sources in the town itself said this morning that no explosions were heard which indicates that the U.S. attack took place outside the town. Libyan warplanes are frequently overflying the area, the sources said.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY PAYS 2-DAY VISIT

Arrival in Belgrade

LD231456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1428 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe today arrived on an official friendly visit to our country. At Belgrade airport the guest was greeted by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic with officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Also present were Mitke Calovski, SFRY ambassador in London, and Andrew Wood, British ambassador in Belgrade.

After his arrival in Belgrade British Foreign Secretary Howe visited the "Josip Broz Tito" Memorial Center at Dedinje and laid flowers at President Tito's tomb.

Howe-Dizdarevic Talks

LD241919 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Geoffrey Howe, British foreign secretary, held official political talks today. They exchanged views on various aspects of bilateral cooperation and a number of questions concerning international political and economic life. Both sides considered bilateral cooperation to be developing favorably, that it is characteristically friendly and has a long tradition. It was stressed that the foundations of these stable relations and cooperation were mapped out by President Tito and Churchill.

The Yugoslav side underlined its permanent interest in developing all-around and stable cooperation with Great Britain on the basis of independence, equality, mutual respect and regard for differences in internal development and international position. These differences, it was stated, have not so far been a barrier to mutually beneficial cooperation. Emphasis was placed on the importance of continued dialogue at various levels and the need to continue this practice was noted.

The British minister also expressed satisfaction with the positive development of bilateral cooperation, stressing the significance of and the close relations between the two countries and the importance which Britain attaches to the independent and nonaligned position of Yugoslavia. The British foreign secretary said that Britain expresses high regard for Yugoslavia's position.

Important attention in the talks was devoted to bilateral economic cooperation. It was stated that in this area progress has been achieved in the past few years, that Yugoslav exports to Britain are growing, but that overall economic cooperation is still not at the level it could be or that both sides would like. Particularly important space for development exists in joint investments, operations in third markets and long-term technical and technological cooperation.

Cultural and other bilateral cooperation, such as the tourist trade, were positively assessed. Britain is one of Yugoslavia's major tourism partners. Last year 600,000 tourists from Great Britain visited our country.

The question of Yugoslavia's relations with EEC countries was also discussed. The Yugoslav side underlined its concern that in current negotiations on a new trade agreement and financial protocol greater prominence should be given to the liberalization of the import procedure for Yugoslav goods. Yugoslavia's stands and need for a single long-term debt rescheduling, similar to the arrangement it has reached with the commercial banks, were also put forward. In this connection it was stressed that in the past 3 years Yugoslavia has registered a balance of payments surplus and has regularly met its financial commitments. Dizdarevic and Howe also exchanged views on other aspects of international economic trends, and in this connection mentioned possibilities for the inclusion of Yugoslav enterprises in the Eureka program.

Within the framework of the interest expressed in further developing bilateral relations and the interest of the two countries in the struggle against international terrorism, the question was raised of the activity of hostile emigre organizations and the anti-Yugoslav subversive terrorist activity of these organisations and individuals.

There was also a discussion of a number of international questions and crisis centers such as the Middle East and Southern Africa, on which the two sides put forward their views.

Significant attention was devoted to East-West relations and the need to make use of all positive elements and proposals in order to strengthen the process of negotiations. The Yugoslav side underlined that in conditions of mistrust in relations between the East and the West, it is essential to make use of common elements in proposals, which could lead to the removal of lack of trust and an improvement in the international climate.

Talks With Zemljaric

LD241923 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- Janez Zemljaric, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, received British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe today. Topical issues of bilateral economic relations were reviewed, in addition to issues relating to cooperation within the framework of international financial and economic organizations.

Meeting With Vlajkovic

LD251013 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1857 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- In the Palace of the Federation today Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe. Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic was present at the talks held during their meeting.

During a cordial conversation an assessment was made of the relations between Yugoslvia and Great Britain, which are based on genuine friendship, regardless of the different international position and sociopolitical systems in the two countries. The need was stressed to remove by mutual efforts everything which stands in the way of further promotion of Yugoslav-British relations. President Vlajkovic briefed the British foreign secretary on the directions of the sociopolitical and economic development of Yugoslavia. During the part of the conversation on international topics, reference was made to the activities and foreign political priorities of Yugoslavia and Great Britain. Special attention was paid to the focal points of crisis in the world, international economic positions and in this connection to the position of the developing countries and other current international problems. The need was stressed for efforts to be made so that, on the basis of the interests of both countries, a contribution could be made to the solution of these problems weighing down on the world. The president of the SFRY Presidency especially pointed out Yugoslavia's activity within the framework of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries as an integral part of Yugoslavia's foreign political activities.

Dizdarevic Hosts Dinner

LD251101 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1949 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- In the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd tonight, Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic gave a former dinner in honor of British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

During the dinner, which was held in a very cordial and warm atmosphere, the host and the guest exchanged toasts. Turning towards his guest Raif Dizdarevic said, among other things:

"We consider your visit to be an expression of our joint resolve to strengthen the line of friendship and cooperation on the principles of respect for sovereignty, independence, equality, noninterference and mutual interests. During the difficult days of the World War II we fought as allies against Fascism and for independence, peace and equality in the world. The joint struggle, the horrors of the war and the destruction, the experience and the lessons which we learned in those difficult times have established lasting links between our peoples and countries.

The contribution given to it by Marshal Tito and Prime Minister Churchill is irreplaceable and their visionary approach to the elimination of all the obstacles along the way of cooperation between our countries represents a lasting and ever-topical achievement. Thanks to this the relations between our two countries with different social systems and international position have for decades already displayed an enviable stability."

Continuing his toast Dizdarevic noted:

"I can say with satisfaction that our overall relations are rising. However, the attained level of our relations opens up fresh and broader possibilities for reciprocal cooperation, in which direction joint efforts must continue to be made. In the present-day conditions of the increasing interdependence of the world, in conditions of a new scientific and technological revolution, which is not bypassing our countries either, we must search for new paths, forms and substance of our cooperation. First and foremost we must constantly make efforts to develop our economic relations on a balanced basis, enrich them with new forms and substance of industrial cooperation and scientific and technological collaboration, joint investments and appearance on the markets of third countries."

Speaking of the international situation Dizdarevic said:

"The world is confronted today by a choice between the incipient course of relaxation of tension, dialogue and negotiations -- through which alone we can resolve our acute problems -- or by the danger that international relations may revert to the path of a mounting and increasingly extensive confrontation between the great powers and the blocs.

"All responsible international factors and the great powers, in particular, must display wisdom and political will if the arms race is to be stopped and concrete steps toward disarmament made and if numerous troublespots and problems whose existence and conti
exacerbation are threatening peace in the world and security and independence of all countries are to be resolved through an active involvement and contribution of all countries. Genuine efforts are needed to narrow the widening gap between the developed and developing countries and to open up the prospects for surmounting the state of poverty in which a great number of countries and entire continents have found themselves.

"Like the majority of countries, we also welcomed the resumed dialogue between the USSR and the United States, hoping that it might lead to some specific results and make the solution of pressing international problems much easier, which would be in the interests of all of us. We are therefore concerned over the recent signs of renewed confrontation and the uncertainty over their summit meeting. Of course, it is not easy to overcome the accumulated difficulties and years of confrontation and mistrust but that is the only way of establishing a more stable basis for world peace, for preventing the arms race, for opening the disarmament process and for security and development for all. In fact, this is what the world is urging the great powers to do and is prepared to take part in it and to make its contribution.

"We are, Mister Minister, encouraged by the fact that our aspirations in this regard are similar.

"It is our conviction that a not insignificant contribution to this process can be made by the countries participating in the Conference of Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. We must make an effort so that during the present phase of concrete neogitations at the Stockholm conference results can be obtained which will open up the prospect for a more secure peace in our continent where all forms of most destructive weapons continue to be piled up. Together with other nonaligned and neutral countries in Europe Yugoslavia will make a full contribution to this process, as she has done in the past.

"We are very concerned about the aggravation of the situation in the Mediterranean area, aware of the dangers stemming from that for peace and security not only for that area and Europe but for the world as well."

Concluding his toast by speaking of the activities of the nonaligned countries Dizdarevic said:

"The Harare eighth nonaligned summit is due to be held this year. The summit will be a major event and a new significant boost for the involvement of the Nonaligned Movement in solving the key international problems on the principles of the UN Charter. At this meeting the nonaligned countries will resolutely plead for a solution to be found to the focal poitns of crisis which mainly affect the nonaligned countries, for consolidation of peace and universal detente, for disarmament and equitable cooperation in the world, for the solution of the increasingly difficult position of the developing countries and especially of the intolerable burden of debts.

"We see the paths for the solution of international economic problems, which had forced their way into the foreground of world relations, in the resumption of the North-South dialogue, on the basis of much greater understanding for the development requirements of the countries. Yugoslavia, as a developing country and as the chairman of Group-77, is working in this direction, and without a doubt this question will be a priority one at the Harare summit. However, I would like to stress that we expect more understanding and political will for these problems by the developed countries because the solution of international economic problems is in everybody's interest."

Howe Leaves for Home

LD251105 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2217 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- British Foreign Secretary Sri Geoffrey Howe who paid a 2-day official and friendly visit to our country left Belgrade late this evening for London. At Belgrade ariport he was seen off by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affaris Raif Dizdarevic, and officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Also present were Mitko Calovski, Yugoslav ambassador in London, and Andrew Wood, British ambassador in Belgrade.

SLOVENE TU CONGRESS ENDS; DOCUMENTS ADOPTED

LD221620 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1246 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 22 Mar (TANJUG) -- On the 2d day of the 11th Congress of the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia, at the closing plenary session, the delegates approved the reports of the three commissions, in which every 4th of the 613 delegates at the congress took part in the discussions. The discussions noted a number of topical socioeconomic issues, but primarily the problem of the working conditions and living standard of workers in associated labor in Slovenia. The delegates called most frequently for the removal of administrative barriers to economic activity and increased of labor productivity, and the introduction of modern technology and know-how.

In the commission for the tasks of the Trade Union Federation in the further development of economic relations and the political system of socialist self-management the work of the trade unions was assessed critically and self-critically.

Particular attention was paid to the problems in the economy of Slovenia, which, in the view of the delegates, have been caused by the new foreign exchange system. Economic indicators show that the new foreign exchange laws have hampered or even blocked exports instead of encouraging them. At the proposal of the commission, the delegates of the plenary session of the 11th Congress of the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia sent a special letter to the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia calling for these shortcomings to be removed as soon as possible and the economy allowed to engage more offensively in the traditional division of labor.

The basic message from the commission for creativity, the development of production forces and their effective utilization in obtaining a better quality of life and work, is that labor should be based on man and orientated toward man. Two hundred and forty delegates took part in the work of the commission, and its report noted that the program of economic stabilization and the further development of our society are tied to the application of science and contemporary technology as the basic qualitative factor of development.

A demand for fundamental changes in the methods and forms of work of the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia prevailed in the commission for "the tasks of the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia in equipping it to affirm its role in the political system of socialist self-management." Workers in the present exacerbated circumstances demand a united approach and action on the part of the trade unions at all levels, and a transition from primarily forum-type work to direct contacts between the municipal and basic organizations of the Trade Union Federation.

After adopting the reports on the work of the commissions the delegates approved the report on the work of the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia between the two congresses, the resolution, and addenda and amendments to the trade union's statute.

Examining the report on the work of the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia in the period between the 10th and 11th congresses, the delegates assessed that the trade union has not fully succeeded in adapting its activities to the needs of more rapidly overcoming difficulties arising out of the economic and socioeconomic situation. Accumulated problems have been reflected in particular on the living standard of workers, primarily those with low personal incomes and a lower standard of living.

Open criticism of the activities of the trade unions in the past 4 years period prevailed, and the demand was expressed that in the future the trade unions should act far more efficiently and militantly. There was also insistance on full responsibility at work, particularly on the part of those responsible for making important decisions.

The basic message of the resolution of the 11th Congress of the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia is that reliance on their own resources should become the mass moving force of all workers and working people.

The delegates called for more decisive and effective action for more favorable conditions for economic activity, more rapid employment of young professionals, and an all-round revival of self-management decision making, which will make it possible for the voice of the worker to be better heard and respected.

The top gathering of the trade unions of Slovenia also adopted addenda and amendments to the statute of the organization. Most of the addenda, which are the result of nearly a year of active work, relate to linking basic organizations of the trade unions in work organizations and composite organizations of associated labor; the role of the coordination committee of the trade unions in composite organizations of associated labor; and the function of the conference of the basic trade union organization in work organizations. Among the new features, the mandate for the president, vice president and secretary of the Council of the Trade Union Federation and the committee for trade union activity was set at 4 years.

At the close of the plenary session the delegates of the 11th Congress of the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia elected 93 members of the Republican Council of Trade Unions of Slovenia.

KOSOVO WRITERS REFUSE TO SUPPORT SERBIAN CANDIDATE

LD182317 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1653 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Pristina, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Assembly of the Kosovo Writers' Society today refused to support the candidature of Miodrag Bulatovic for the office of the president of the Federation of Yugoslav Writers. The decision not to give support for the proposal made by the Association of Serbian Writers was passed by a majority of votes.

The Society of Kosovo Writers appealed to all the writers' associations and societies in the country to invest extra efforts to overcome all the disagreements over the election of the president of the Federation of Yugoslav Writers.

It was stressed during the debate which lasted for several hours that the Society of Kosovo Writers was in no way questioning the Serbian Writers Association's right to propose a candidate for the most responsible office in the Federation of Yugoslav Writers, but at the same time, it emphasized the right of the other writers' associations and societies to put forward, in keeping with the democratic procedure, its own view of each proposed candidate.

It was agreed during the session that the letter which the Association of Slovene Writers sent to the Society of Kosovo Writers and which contained Slovene writers' negative attitude toward Bulatovic's candidature was a specific form of "agitation" which did not help the unity of the federation. It is the view of the Society of Kosovo writers that the reported decision by the Association of Serbian Writers to withdraw from the federation if their proposal were to be rejected would be damaging for cooperation within the federation.

The president of the Society of Kosovo Writers, Milenko Jevtovic, informed the delegates that Stojiljko Stanisic, Slobodan Kostic and Ratko Popovic had decided to leave this organization of Kosovo writers. He also told the delegates that Hasan Mekuli has resigned his membership in the Presidium of the Society of Kosovo Writers.

KOSOVO INTERIOR SECRETARY ON SECURITY

AU191600 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Mar 86 p 7

[Zejnel Zejneli report]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 17 Mar -- The hostile activity of an illegal organization with 115 members was successfully and efficiently eliminated at the beginning of November of last year. By working conscientiously and perfectly day and night the security service manifested great readiness and skill in discovering the hostile organization that acted illegally under the name "Organizational Committee of Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo," and whose main part is abroad. The discovering of this organization failed to eliminate its hostile activity, however. The interior affairs organs had realized that there were still some remnants of this hostile organization and at the beginning of this year took measures to break it up further. Therefore, 21 more persons, the remainder of the "organizational committee," who acted on the territories of Pristina, Urosevac, and Gnjilane, were put in prison recently.

These facts were given by Rahman Morina, provincial secretary for internal affairs, speaking for POLITIKA on the security situation in Kosovo.

University

There are still some persons in some spheres of social, cultural, and public life who carry out perfidious hostile activity and indoctrination. The situation at the university is not at its very best, although there are no excesses. There are, to be precise, a number of people who had been removed from the university and moved to other places, institutes for instance, but still continue to exert negative influence in the struggle against the enemy. During last year, there were three cases of damaging Comrade Tito's picture, there were 55 slogans, and a pamphlet was distributed in the university library. The situation in the student center is more peaceful as a result of the better organization of the organs of self-protection.

Rahman Morina stresses that the security service most conscientiously and responsibly performs the tasks set to it. Some individuals whose intentions are not good, make remarks, and their reason is probably that they want to maintain the situation as it used to be before and immediately after the counterrevolutionary demonstrations. A struggle can be successfully waged where there is great unity in assessments and actions, and that is what we in Yugoslavia lack. Our work, however, is more practical and specific, despite everything, and I think that results in terms of stabilization are not small.

About the "Martinovic Case...

There is nothing to be said about this case, Morina says. The service conscientiously performed its job and finished it. The fact that we were public about it means that we had firm arguments for doing so. I think that this case serves some people as a lever for manipulations; they are sorry that it ended in this way, they do not want to admit the truth, because they want to maintain the tension in Kosovo about this and other cases. When there is doubt about us, it means that there is distrust among some circles toward everything that has been done in Kosovo.